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Letter dated 24 January 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 22 January 2012, addressed to me from the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, His Excellency Nabil al-Arabi, and the Prime Minister of Qatar, His Excellency Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabr Al Thani, regarding the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Annex

League of Arab States

The Secretary-General

22 January 2012

Sir,

In the context of the League of Arab States' response to the Syrian crisis, the Council held an extraordinary session on 22 January 2012 at the headquarters of the General Secretariat in Cairo. The Council heard the technical field report of the Head of the League of Arab States Observer Mission to Syria concerning the period from 24 December 2011 to 18 January 2012. The report set out the findings of the observers, who had been deployed to 20 locations across Syria.

At that meeting, the Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs discussed the evolving situation in Syria in the light of the report. After examining the latest political and security developments in Syria, they adopted a resolution stating, inter alia, that the Observer Mission would be extended and that coordination should take place with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to support the Mission. The resolution requested the Chair of the Arab Ministerial Committee on the Situation in Syria and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to brief the United Nations Security Council in support of the Arab plan of action, in accordance with the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States.

We therefore transmit herewith the text of the resolution adopted at that session, the report prepared by the Head of the Observer Mission, General Mustafa Al-Dabi, and the report of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States concerning the mandate of the Mission, which was also presented to the Arab Ministers for Foreign Affairs. We should be grateful if you would examine them and take the necessary action to determine a time when the Security Council could meet at the ministerial level with the Chair of the Committee and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States. You may also wish to take the necessary action in order to circulate the annexes to this letter to the Member States of the United Nations.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of our highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Nabil **al-Arabi**
Secretary-General

(*Signed*) Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabr **Al-Thani**
Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar
Chair of the current session of the League of Arab States
at the ministerial level

Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Enclosure I

Monitoring of developments in the situation in Syria

Elements of the Arab plan to resolve the Syrian crisis

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting at the ministerial level at its resumed extraordinary session of 22 January 2012 in Cairo,

Having considered the report submitted by the Head of the League of Arab States Observer Mission to Syria concerning the period from 24 December 2011 to 18 January 2012 in accordance with the mandate conferred on the Mission by the protocol concluded between the Syrian Arab Republic and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 19 December 2011,

Having heard the report of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States concerning the political and technical context of the mandate and new developments in Syria since the League of Arab States began its response to the crisis,

Reaffirming the following statements and resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level: statement 148 issued at an extraordinary session on 27 August 2011; statement 152 issued at the 136th ordinary session on 13 September 2011; resolution 7435 adopted at an extraordinary session on 16 October 2011; resolutions 7436 and 7437 adopted at a resumed extraordinary session on 2 November 2011; resolution 7438 adopted at a resumed extraordinary session on 12 November 2011; resolutions 7439 and 7440 adopted at a resumed extraordinary session in Rabat on 16 November 2011; resolution 7441 concerning developments in the situation in Syria, adopted at a resumed extraordinary session on 24 November 2011; resolution 1900 adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level at an extraordinary session on 26 November 2011; statement 161 issued at an extraordinary session on 20 December 2011; resolution 7442 concerning monitoring of developments in the situation in Syria, adopted at a resumed extraordinary session on 27 November 2011; the statements issued in Doha on 3 and 17 December 2011; and the statement issued in Cairo on 8 January 2012,

Supporting efforts to end the Syrian crisis without foreign intervention, preventing a descent into civil war and preserving the unity and territorial sovereignty of Syria,

Having examined the report of the Head of the Observer Mission to Syria and developments in the situation in Syria,

Welcoming the commendable efforts of the Head and members of the Observer Mission, who have fulfilled their functions courageously under difficult and highly dangerous circumstances,

Recognizing the partial progress made by the Syrian Government in implementing some of its commitments, but considering such progress insufficient,

1. *Affirms* that in order to protect Syrian civilians, all violence and killing from all quarters must cease;

2. *Stresses* that the Syrian Government must

Free the detainees, withdraw all armed presence from cities and residential areas, and grant access to the relevant League agencies and Arab and international media, in order to ensure a free transition throughout Syria and allow examination of the facts and monitoring of events as they unfold;

Recall the Syrian Army and any armed forces of whatever formation to their barracks or original locations;

Facilitate the work of the Observer Mission, allowing it to import any equipment, in particular communications devices;

3. *Decides* to continue supporting and increasing the numbers of the Observer Mission; to provide them with the necessary technical, financial and administrative support; and to cooperate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in support of the Mission;

4. *Calls on* the Syrian Government and all strands of the Syrian opposition to enter into genuine political dialogue under the auspices of the League of Arab States within two weeks of this resolution with a view to implementing the following initiative:

(a) A government of national unity should be formed within two months of the dialogue, with the participation of the current Government and opposition under an agreed leader. Its task should be to implement the provisions of the Arab plan of action and prepare for free, multi-party parliamentary and presidential elections, in accordance with a law specifying the procedure and under Arab and international supervision;

(b) The President of the Republic should grant his Vice-President full powers for complete cooperation with the government of national unity in order to enable it to fulfil its functions in the transitional phase;

(c) Once formed, the government of national unity should declare that its aim is to establish a democratic and multi-party system in which all citizens are equal irrespective of their affiliation or sectarian or religious identity, and in which power changes hands peacefully;

(d) The government of national unity should restore security and stability to the country, and reorganize the police service in order to preserve and strengthen public order by performing security functions of a civilian nature, the Arab States undertaking to fund such efforts in coordination with the League of Arab States;

(e) An independent commission should be established with the task of investigating the violations to which citizens have been subjected and establishing the facts in order to ensure justice for the victims;

(f) Within three months of its formation, the government of national unity should hold free and fair elections with Arab and international monitoring to establish a constituent assembly, which should prepare a new draft national constitution for approval by popular referendum and an electoral law based on that draft constitution;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to appoint a special envoy to monitor the political process;

6. *Calls on* the international community to support the government of national unity in order to enable it to fulfil its functions;

7. *Requests* the Chair of the Committee and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to brief the United Nations Security Council in support of this plan, in accordance with the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States.

Resolution 7444, adopted at a resumed extraordinary session on 22 January 2012.

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria expresses its reservation with regard to paragraph 7 of the resolution.

Enclosure 2

Increased funding for activities in implementation of the Arab plan of action to resolve the Syrian crisis

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting at the ministerial level at its resumed extraordinary session of 22 January 2012 in Cairo,

Having considered the report submitted by the Head of the League of Arab States Observer Mission to Syria concerning the period from 24 December 2011 to 18 January 2012 in accordance with the mandate conferred on the Mission by the protocol concluded between the Syrian Arab Republic and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 19 December 2011,

Recalling resolution 7437 concerning the funding of activities in implementation of the Arab plan of action to resolve the Syrian crisis, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at a resumed extraordinary session on 2 November 2012;

Having heard the report of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States concerning the political and technical context of the mandate and new developments in Syria since the League of Arab States began its response to the crisis,

Having examined the report of the Head of the Observer Mission to Syria and developments in the situation in Syria, and *affirming* that it is important for the Mission to continue to fulfilling its mandate and receiving the necessary technical and financial support,

Pursuant to the recommendation formulated by the Arab Ministerial Committee on the situation in Syria at its meeting of 8 Janaary 2012,

Decides to increase the amount allocated to funding for activities in implementation of the Arab plan of action to resolve the Syrian crisis from 1 million United States dollars to 5 million United States dollars, subject to further increase in accordance with the conditions and requirements of the work of the Observer Mission.

Resolution 7445, adopted at a resumed extraordinary session on 22 January 2012.

Enclosure 3

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League of Arab States - General Secretariat

Division for the Council of the League

Department of Council Affairs

Meeting of the Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level at a resumed extraordinary session in Cairo on 22 January 2012

Report of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States concerning the mandate of the League of Arab States Observer Mission to Syria

I wish to thank and commend General Muhammad Mustafa Al-Dabi and all of the members of the Observer Mission for their efforts and sacrifices in fulfilling their difficult task, which we hope will achieve its objective of achieving progress towards the Arab solution to the Syrian crisis.

The findings of the field report show that while progress has been made, the Syrian Government has yet to pledge immediate and full implementation of its commitments under the Arab plan of action and the protocol of the Legal Centre regarding the mandate of the Observer Mission, which was concluded between the Syrian Arab Republic and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States.

I should also like to stress several important points regarding the political and technical context of the Mission's mandate — the difficult circumstances of which present formidable and complex challenges — and developments that have unfolded in Syria since the League of Arab States began to address the crisis. My purpose is to situate the report in its proper political context.

First and foremost, as regards the nature of the Mission:

As you will be aware, the Mission is unprecedented in the history of the political and field action of the League of Arab States, and perhaps also at the international level, in view of the particularities of the Syrian crisis and the international community's response.

This is the first time that a team of civilian observers has been sent to a State experiencing an escalation in civilian protests calling for change and the fall of the regime with the mandate of verifying the Government's implementation of its commitment to end the killings and violence, remove armed presence from cities and residential areas and free detainees. It comes at a time when the Syrian Government retains control of the country.

The Syrian Government is responsible for the safety and security of observers and for escorting their movements and communications on the ground. Paragraph 57 of the report states that the Government side has adopted a

deliberate strategy of seeking to prevent the Mission from accessing the heartlands and keeping it busy with issues that are the concern of the Government side". The Mission was aware of this strategy and resisted such methods, acting in such a manner as to fulfil its mandate as required. It overcame numerous obstacles to its work.

A further complication in the nature of the mandate is that owing to the turn of events, certain streets and residential areas are now outside the control of the Syrian Government. They are controlled by elements loyal to the opposition, including armed irregulars.

The realities on the ground also show that the Syrian security services have continued to treat the situation first and foremost as a security crisis. This explains why the Syrian Government has yet to fully and immediately implement its commitments under the protocol and the Arab plan of action.

Those realities added significant burdens to the work of the observers in the field. In particular, the humanitarian dimensions cannot be ignored. The mandate of the Mission is no longer confined to verifying that the Syrian Government implements its commitments. Instead, it has expanded to include field and humanitarian issues involving the protection of civilians and the recording of witness accounts regarding the situation of human rights in Syria. The observers were encouraged to take on those tasks because the residents of conflict areas, as well as opposition members, called for their protection, presence and assistance in order to confront daily challenges. The presence of observers helped to reassure opposition members. As a result, the numbers of peaceful demonstrators increased in the most recent phase in areas where the observers were present.

The stalemate faced by the Arab solution, the mandate of the Mission and the international community requires the Council of the League of Arab States to reflect on recent developments in the Syrian crisis and on the Arab and international approach. The Mission cannot continue indefinitely or in the absence of a genuine political process.

A decision to extend the mandate must therefore be accompanied by a review of its nature and tasks, not to mention the equipment and staff numbers at its disposal. A decision to extend the mandate without an agreement on a concomitant political process to address the crisis would impact the credibility of the Arab mobilization and the efforts of the observers.

I should now like to make a number of comments regarding the time frame and purpose of the report of the Head of Mission which is before you.

I. The report covers the limited and brief time frame of 29 December 2011 to 18 January 2012, and does not address the previous nine months of the Syrian crisis. The Mission has not been able to go into detail regarding the events and violations that took place during that time, which is outside its remit. This fact must be firmly borne in mind when evaluating the work of the observers. The Mission monitored events in the relatively short period of its presence, as opposed to the crisis as a whole, which began on 15 March 2011.

II. The task of the Mission as stated in the protocol is to verify the Syrian Government's implementation of its commitments under the protocol and Arab plan of action, namely:

1. The cessation of all violence from whatever quarter in order to protect Syrian civilians.

2. The release of those detained as a result of the current events.

3. The removal of all armed presence from cities and residential areas.

4. The granting of access to the relevant League agencies and Arab and international media, allowing them to move freely throughout Syria, examine the facts and monitor events as they unfold.

Those commitments are clear, and the Syrian Government is required to implement them fully and immediately. As the report shows, Syria has yet to fully and immediately implement its commitments since the entry into force of the protocol.

III. It is, however, also clear from the report that during the time of the Observer Mission's work, there was some improvement in the implementation of the commitments made by the Syrian Government. Nevertheless, the Syrian Government has yet to pledge that it will fully and immediately implement those commitments.

IV. Perhaps the most worrying fact mentioned in the report is the excessive use of force by the Syrian security services. Since March 2011, such violence has sparked a reaction from protesters, the opposition and the so-called Free Syrian Army, creating a risk of civil war. Paragraphs 71 and 74 of the report refer to the state of severe tension, injustice and repression to which Syrian citizens are subjected. The opposition has taken to bearing arms as a result of the excessive force deployed by Government forces in response to protests, in addition to the repression, imprisonment, torture and human rights violations perpetrated by the security services.

V. A number of detainees have indeed been released. However, the total number of detainees, and the number of those who remain behind bars, are not precisely known. That situation requires further follow-up on the part of the Mission.

VI. There remain numerous obstacles to media access, even though the presence of Arab and foreign media has been comparatively greater in the most recent phase.

VII. Although the presence of the Mission has not induced the Syrian Government to fully and immediately implement its commitments, it has nevertheless had some positive effects, including the following:

The Syrian people has been given greater freedom to express its position. In many towns, numbers of protesters increased after the observers' arrival.

Numerous individuals have found a means to express their experience and positions through the witness accounts which they provided directly to many members of the Mission.

The Mission was able to monitor and record substantial information regarding the situation of human rights in Syria.

The Mission was able to obtain lists of detainees and missing persons through extensive contact with the people in direct meetings and on the websites created by the League of Arab States for that purpose. The Mission is working to secure their release and to establish the fate of the missing.

In view of the foregoing, I should like to propose the following recommendations.

(a) The mandate of the Observer Mission should be extended, political and media support should be provided, its numbers should be increased, and its technical and other needs should be met, all within the framework of the decisions adopted by the Arab Ministerial Committee on the Situation in Syria on 18 January 2012.

(b) The Secretary-General of the League of Arab States should be requested to contact the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to secure the mobilization of the necessary Arab support.

(c) The Secretary-General should be requested to contact the concerned international and regional parties, including the members of the Security Council, in order to ensure international consensus and support for Arab mobilization and the swift establishment of mechanisms that would develop a political solution to the Syrian crisis, a solution that includes all relevant parties in Syria.

Enclosure 4

League of Arab States Observer Mission to Syria

Report of the Head of the League of Arab States Observer Mission to Syria for the period from 24 December 2011 to 18 January 2012

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

"We offered the trust to the heavens and the earth and the mountains, but they refused to carry it, and were afraid of it; and man carried it. Surely he is sinful, very foolish" [Qur'an 33:72]

I. Legal bases

1. By resolution 7436 of 2 November 2011, the Council of the League of Arab States adopted the Arab plan of action annexed thereto, welcomed the Syrian Government's agreement to the plan, and emphasized the need for the Syrian Government to commit to the full and immediate implementation of its provisions.

2. On 16 November 2011, the Council of the League of Arab States adopted resolution 7439 approving the draft protocol of the Legal Centre and the mandate of the League of Arab States Observer Mission to Syria, namely to verify implementation of the provisions of the Arab plan of action to resolve the Syrian crisis and protect Syrian civilians. The resolution requested the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to take such steps as he deemed appropriate to appoint the Head of the League of Arab States Observer Mission and to make contact with the Syrian Government with a view to signing the protocol.

3. By resolution 7441 of 24 November 2011, the Council of the League of Arab States requested the Secretary-General of the League to deploy the Observer Mission to the Syrian Arab Republic in order to fulfil its mandate under the protocol immediately on its signature.

4. The Syrian Arab Republic and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States signed the protocol on 19 December 2011. The protocol provided for the establishment and deployment to the Syrian Arab Republic of a Mission comprising civilian and military experts from Arab countries and Arab non-governmental human rights organizations. Paragraph 5 stated that the Mission should transmit regular reports on the results of its work to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab State and the Syrian Government for submission — via the Arab Ministerial Committee on the Situation in Syria — to the Council of the League at the ministerial level for its consideration and appropriate action.

5. On 20 December 2011, the Council of the League approved the appointment of General Muhammad Ahmad Mustafa Al-Dabi from the Republic of the Sudan as Head of the Observer Mission.

II. Formation of the Mission

6. The General Secretariat requested Member States and relevant Arab organizations to transmit the names of its candidates for the Mission. On that basis, 166 monitors from 13 Arab countries and six relevant Arab organizations have thus far been appointed.

III. Visit of the advance delegation of the General Secretariat to Syria

7. In preparation for the Mission, an advance delegation of the General Secretariat visited the Syrian Arab Republic on 22 December 2011 to discuss the logistical preparations for the Mission.

8. In accordance with the protocol, the Syrian Government confirmed its readiness to facilitate the Mission in every way by allowing the free and safe movement of all of the observers throughout Syria, and by refraining from hindering the work of the Mission on security or administrative grounds. The Syrian Government side also affirmed its commitment to ensuring that the Mission could freely conduct the necessary meetings; to provide full protection for the observers, taking into consideration the responsibility of the Mission if it were to insist on visiting areas despite the warning of the security services; and to allow the entry to Syria of journalists and Arab and international media in accordance with the rules and regulations in force in the country.

IV. Arrival and preliminary visits of the Head of Mission

9. The Head of the Mission, General Muhammad Ahmad Mustafa Al-Dabi, arrived in the Syrian Arab Republic on the evening of Saturday 24 December 2011. He held a series of meetings with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Walid Al-Moualem, and with Syrian Government officials, who stated that they stood prepared to cooperate fully with the Mission and to endeavour to ensure its success, overcoming any obstacles that may arise. The necessary logistical and security arrangements were agreed.

10. The Syrian side stated that there were certain areas that the security protection detail would not be able to enter with the observers for fear of the citizens' reaction. The Head of the Mission replied that that situation would enable the Mission to engage with citizens and opposition parties without government monitoring, thereby removing the citizens' fear of repercussions as a result of communicating with the Mission.

11. The Head of the Mission completed the technical field preparations and secured the necessary transportation and communication devices in order to start work. He met with the observers who arrived successively in Syria and briefed them on their duties and the bases of their work under the protocol. The observers took a special oath for the Mission which had been drafted by the Head.

12. On 27 December 2011, the Head of the Mission and ten observers conducted a preliminary visit to the city of Homs, one of the epicentres of tension, which has seen acts of violence and armed confrontation between the Army and the Syrian opposition. Some security barriers separating districts remain in place.

13. Immediately on arriving in Homs, the Head of the Mission met with the Governor of the city, who explained that there had been an escalation in violence perpetrated by armed groups in the city. There had been instances of kidnapping and sabotage of Government and civilian facilities. Food was in short supply owing to the blockade imposed by armed groups, which were believed to include some 3000 individuals. The Governor further stated that all attempts by religious figures and city notables to calm the situation had failed. He made enquiries regarding the possibility of addressing the issue of soldiers and vehicles blocked inside Baba Amr.

14. The Mission visited the residential districts of Baba Amr, Karam Al-Zaytun, Al-Khalidiyya and Al-Ghuta without guards. It met with a number of opposition citizens who described the state of fear, blockade and acts of violence to which they had been subjected by Government forces. At a time of intense exchanges of gunfire among the sides, the Mission witnessed the effects of the destruction wrought on outlying districts. The Mission witnessed an intense exchange of gunfire between the Army and opposition in Baba Amr. It saw four military vehicles in surrounding areas, and therefore had to return to the Governorate headquarters. It was agreed with the Governor that five members of the Mission would remain in Homs until the following day to conduct field work and meet with the greatest possible number of citizens.

15. Immediately on returning from Homs, the Head of the Mission met with the Government and insisted that it withdraw military vehicles from the city, put an end to acts of violence, protect civilians, lift the blockade and provide food. He further called for the two sides to exchange the bodies of those killed.

16. At that meeting, the Syrian side agreed to withdraw all military presence from the city and residential areas except for three army vehicles that were not working and had been surrounded, and one that had been taken from the Army by armed groups. The Syrian side requested the Mission's assistance to recover and remove those vehicles in exchange for the release of four individuals, the exchange of five bodies from each side, the entry of basic foods for families in the city, and the entry of sanitation vehicles to remove garbage. It was agreed at the end of the meeting that the Mission would conduct another visit to Homs on the following day in the company of General Hassan Sharif, the security coordinator for the Government side.

17. During that visit, the Mission was introduced to one of the leading figures in the opposition, who acted as media representative of the National Council. An extensive discussion took place regarding the offer of the Syrian Government and the best way to implement the agreement. As a result, the military vehicles were returned and removed; the bodies of those killed were exchanged; trucks entered the city with food; and three detainees and two women were released and returned to their families in the presence of the Mission, thereby calming the situation inside the city.

18. Five days after the monitors were deployed to five zones, the Ministerial Committee requested that the Head of the Mission report on the Mission's work. He travelled to Cairo and gave an oral presentation to the members of the Committee at their meeting of 8 January 2012. It was decided that the work of the Mission should continue and that the Head of the Mission should submit a report at the end of the period determined in the protocol, on 19 January 2012. After the Head's return to Damascus to resume his duties, the Mission faced difficulties from Government loyalists and opposition alike, particularly as a result of statements and media coverage in the wake of the Committee meeting. That did not, however, affect the work of the Mission or its full and smooth deployment across the country.

19. Following its arrival, and to this date, the Mission has received numerous letters from the Syrian committee responsible for coordination with the Mission. The letters refer to the material and human losses sustained by Government institutions and offices as a result of what is described as sabotage. They assert that all of the States' vital services have been affected.

V. Deployment of the Observer Mission to Syria

20. The observers were divided into 15 zones covering 20 cities and districts across Syria according to the time frame set out below. The variation in dates was a result of shortcomings in administrative and technical preparations, such as the arrival of cars and personnel. Care was taken to ensure even distribution of observers. Each unit comprised some ten observers of different Arab nationalities. The groups were deployed to Syrian governorates and towns as follows:

- On 29 December 2011, six groups travelled to Damascus, Homs, Rif Homs, Idlib, Deraa and Hama.
- On 4 January 2012, a group travelled to Aleppo.
- On 9 January 2012, two groups went to Deir Al-Zor and Latakia. However, both returned to Damascus on 10 January 2012 owing to attacks that led to the injury of two of the monitors in Latakia and material damage to the cars.
- On 10 January 2012, a group travelled to Qamishli and Hasaka.
- On 12 January 2012, a group travelled to Outer Damascus.
- On 13 January 2012, four groups travelled to Suwaida, Bu Kamal, Deir Al-Zor, Palmyra (Tadmur), Sukhna, Banyas and Tartous.
- On 15 January 2012, two groups travelled to Latakia, Raqqa and Madinat Al-Thawra.

Annex I, List of observers, their nationalities and their distribution.

21. The observers were provided with the following:

- A map of the region;
- A code of conduct for observers;
- The duties of the group leaders;
- The duties of the observers;
- Necessary equipment such as computers, cameras and communication devices.

22. An operations room was established at the offices of the League of Arab States in Damascus. The office is open 24 hours a day and is directly linked to the League of Arab States operations room in Cairo and to the groups deployed across Syria. The room receives daily reports from the field teams and conveys special instructions for monitoring. Owing to the volume of work, an additional operations room was opened at the Mission headquarters in Damascus with the task of allocating individuals and assigning committees on follow-up, detainees, the media and financial affairs. It coordinates with the main operations room at the offices of the League of Arab States.

23. In Latakia and Deir Al-Zor, the Mission faced difficulties from Government loyalists. In Latakia, thousands surrounded the Mission's cars, chanting slogans in favour of the President and against the Mission. The situation became out of control and monitors were attacked. Two sustained light injuries and an armoured car was completely crushed. In order to address the matter, the Head of Mission contacted the Syrian committee responsible for coordination with the Mission. Nevertheless, the Head of the Mission ordered the immediate return of the two groups to

Damascus. He met the Minister for Foreign Affairs and made a strongly-worded formal protest. The Syrian side strongly condemned the incident and extended a formal apology, explaining that the events were not in any sense deliberate. In order to emphasize the point, the Syrian Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs met with the members of the Latakia team and stated that the Syrian Government would address the shortcoming immediately and guarantee the safety and security of observers everywhere. He apologized to them for the unfortunate and unintentional incidents. The members were then assigned to new zones after four days' rest.

VI. Implementation of the Mission's mandate under the protocol

24. The Head of the Mission stresses that this assessment in terms of the provisions of the protocol summarizes the findings of the groups as relayed by group leaders at their meeting with the Head of the Mission on 17 January 2012.

A. Monitoring and observation of the cessation of all violence by all sides in cities and residential areas

25. On being assigned to their zones and starting work, the observers witnessed acts of violence perpetrated by Government forces and an exchange of gunfire with armed elements in Homs and Hama. As a result of the Mission's insistence on a complete end to violence and the withdrawal of Army vehicles and equipment, this problem has receded. The most recent reports of the Mission point to a considerable calming of the situation and restraint on the part of those forces.

26. In Homs and Dera'a, the Mission observed armed groups committing acts of violence against Government forces, resulting in death and injury among their ranks. In certain situations, Government forces responded to attacks against their personnel with force. The observers noted that some of the armed groups were using flares and armour-piercing projectiles.

27. In Homs, Idlib and Hama, the Observer Mission witnessed acts of violence being committed against Government forces and civilians that resulted in several deaths and injuries. Examples of those acts include the bombing of a civilian bus, killing eight persons and injuring others, including women and children, and the bombing of a train carrying diesel oil. In another incident in Homs, a police bus was blown up, killing two police officers. A fuel pipeline and some small bridges were also bombed.

28. The Mission noted that many parties falsely reported that explosions or violence had occurred in several locations. When the observers went to those locations, they found that those reports were unfounded.

29. The Mission also noted that, according to its teams in the field, the media exaggerated the nature of the incidents and the number of persons killed in incidents and protests in certain towns.

B. Verifying that Syrian security services and so-called *shabiha* gangs do not obstruct peaceful demonstrations

30. According to their latest reports and their briefings to the Head of the Mission on 17 January 2012 in preparation for this report, group team leaders witnessed peaceful demonstrations by both Government supporters and the opposition in several places. None of those demonstrations were disrupted, except for some minor

clashes with the Mission and between loyalists and opposition. These have not resulted in fatalities since the last presentation before the Arab Ministerial Committee on the Situation in Syria at its meeting of 8 January 2012.

31. The reports and briefings of groups leaders state that citizens belonging to the opposition surround the Mission on its arrival and use the gathering as a barrier from the security services. However, such incidents have gradually decreased.

32. The Mission has received requests from opposition supporters in Homs and Deraa that it should stay on-site and not leave, something that may be attributable to fear of attack after the Mission's departure.

C. Verifying the release of those detained in the current incidents

33. The Mission received reports from parties outside Syria indicating that the number of detainees was 16,237. It also received information from the opposition inside the country that the number of detainees was 12,005. In validating those figures, the teams in the field discovered that there were discrepancies between the lists, that information was missing and inaccurate, and that names were repeated. The Mission is communicating with the concerned Government agencies to confirm those numbers.

34. The Mission has delivered to the Syrian Government all of the lists received from the Syrian opposition inside and outside Syria. In accordance with the protocol, it has demanded the release of the detainees.

35. On 15 January 2012, President Bashar Al-Assad issued a legislative decree granting a general amnesty for crimes perpetrated in the context of the events from 15 March 2011 through to the issuance of the decree. In implementation of the amnesty, the relevant Government authorities have been periodically releasing detainees in the various regions so long as they are not wanted in connection with other crimes. The Mission has been supervising the releases and is monitoring the process with the Government's full and active coordination.

36. On 19 January 2012, the Syrian government stated that 3569 detainees had been released from military and civil prosecution services. The Mission verified that 1669 of those detained had thus far been released. It continues to follow up the issue with the Government and the opposition, emphasizing to the Government side that the detainees should be released in the presence of observers so that the event can be documented.

37. The Mission has validated the following figures for the total number of detainees that the Syrian government thus far claims to have released:

- Before the amnesty: 4,035
- After the amnesty: 3,569.

The Government has therefore claimed that a total of 7,604 detainees have been released.

38. The Mission has verified the correct number of detainees released and arrived at the following figures:

- Before the amnesty: 3,483
- After the amnesty: 1,669.

The total number of confirmed releases is therefore 5152. The Mission is continuing to monitor the process and communicate with the Syrian Government for the release of the remaining detainees.

D. Confirming the withdrawal of the military presence from residential neighbourhoods in which demonstrations and protests occurred or are occurring

39. Based on the reports of the field-team leaders and the meeting held on 17 January 2012 with all team leaders, the Mission confirmed that all military vehicles, tanks and heavy weapons had been withdrawn from cities and residential neighbourhoods. Although there are still some security measures in place in the form of earthen berms and barriers in front of important buildings and in squares, they do not affect citizens. It should be noted that the Syrian Minister of Defence, in a meeting with the Head of the Mission that took place on 5 January 2012, affirmed his readiness to accompany the Head of the Mission to all sites and cities designated by the latter and from which the Mission suspects that the military presence had not yet been withdrawn, with a view to issuing field orders and rectifying any violation immediately.

40. Armoured vehicles (personnel carriers) are present at some barriers. One of those barriers is located in Homs and some others in Madaya, Zabadani and Rif Damascus. The presence of those vehicles was reported and they were subsequently withdrawn from Homs. It has been confirmed that the residents of Zabadani and Madaya reached a bilateral agreement with the Government that led to the removal of those barriers and vehicles.

E. Confirming the accreditation by the Syrian Government of Arab and international media organizations and that those organizations are allowed to move freely in all parts of Syria

41. Speaking on behalf of his Government, the Syrian Minister of Information confirmed that, from the beginning of December 2011 to 15 January 2012, the Government had accredited 147 Arab and foreign media organizations. Some 112 of those organizations entered Syrian territory, joining the 90 other accredited organizations operating in Syria through their full-time correspondents.

42. The Mission followed up on this issue. It identified 36 Arab and foreign media organizations and several journalists located in a number of Syrian cities. It also received complaints that the Syrian Government had granted some media organizations authorization to operate for four days only, which was insufficient time, according to those organizations. In addition to preventing them from entering the country until they had specified their destinations, journalists were required obtain further authorization once they had entered the country and were prevented from going to certain areas. The Syrian Government confirmed that it grants media organizations operating permits that are valid for 10 days, with the possibility of renewal.

43. Reports and information from some sectors [teams] indicate that the Government places restrictions on the movement of media organizations in opposition areas. In many cases, those restrictions caused journalists to trail the Mission in order to do their work.

44. In Homs, a French journalist who worked for the France 2 channel was killed and a Belgian journalist was injured. The Government and opposition accused each other of being responsible for the incident, and both sides issued statements of condemnation. The Government formed an investigative committee in order to determine the cause of the incident. It should be noted that Mission reports from Homs indicate that the French journalist was killed by opposition mortar shells.

Annex 2. A list of media organizations identified and a list of media organizations that entered Syria, according to the official information.

VII. Obstacles encountered by the Mission

A. Monitors

45. Some of the experts nominated were not capable of taking on such a responsibility and did not have prior experience in this field.

46. Some of the observers did not grasp the amount of responsibility that was being placed on them and the importance of giving priority to Arab interests over personal interests.

47. In the course of field work, some observers were unable to deal with difficult circumstances, which are at the core of their duties. Monitors must have certain traits and the specializations required for such work.

48. A number of the observers are elderly, and some of them suffer from health conditions that prevent them from performing their duties.

49. Twenty-two observers declined to complete the mission for personal reasons. Some observers offered unfounded reasons, which were not accepted by the Head of the Mission, while others had a personal agenda.

Annex 3. List of the names of observers who declined to complete the Mission.

50. Some observers reneged on their duties and broke the oath they had taken. They made contact with officials from their countries and gave them exaggerated accounts of events. Those officials consequently developed a bleak and unfounded picture of the situation.

51. Some of the observers in the various zones are demanding housing similar to their counterparts in Damascus or financial reimbursement equivalent to the difference in accommodation rates resulting from the difference in hotel standards o accommodation in Damascus. These issues do not warrant comment.

52. Some observers are afraid to perform their duties owing to the violent incidents that have occurred in certain locations. The unavailability of armoured cars at all the sites and the lack of bulletproof vests have negatively affected some observers' ability to carry out their duties.

Comments of the Head of the Mission concerning the observers

53. Some of the observers, unfortunately, believed that their journey to Syria was for amusement, and were therefore surprised by the reality of the situation. They did not expect to be assigned to teams or to have to remain at stations outside the capital or to face the difficulties that they encountered.

54. Some of the observers were not familiar with the region and its geography. The unavailability of armoured vehicles and protective vests had a negative effect on the spirits of some observers.

55. Some of the observers experienced hostility both from the Syrian opposition and loyalists. This hostility also had a negative effect on their spirits.

56. Despite the foregoing comments, the performance of many of the observers was outstanding and praiseworthy. Those who underperformed will improve with experience and guidance.

B. Security restrictions

57. Although it welcomed the Mission and its Head and repeatedly emphasized that it would not impose any security restrictions that could obstruct the movement of the Mission, the Government deliberately attempted to limit the observers' ability to travel extensively in various regions. The Government also attempted to focus the attention of the Mission on issues in which it is interested. The Mission resisted those attempts and responded to them in a manner that allowed it to fulfil its mandate and overcome the obstacles that stood in the way of its work.

C. Communication equipment

58. The Mission communicates with the various groups by mobile phones and facsimile machines connected to the local Syrian telephone network. Occasional cuts in service prevent the Mission from communicating with the groups.

59. The Mission was equipped with 10 Thuraya satellite phones. Such devices are hard to use inside buildings owing of the difficulty in obtain a satellite signal. As a result, ordinary phones and fax machines, which are not considered secure communications equipment, were used to send daily reports, instead.

60. The communication equipment the Qatari observers brought with them was held at the Jordanian border, despite demands made by the Head of the Mission to the Syrian authorities to permit entry of that equipment. That notwithstanding, the amount of equipment would not have been enough to meet the needs of all sites and station.

61. The Mission does not have portable two-way radios for communication between team members. The Chinese Embassy provided 10 such radios as a gift to the Mission. They were used in three sectors only.

62. Internet service is unavailable in some regions, and in other areas it is intermittent, including in the capital.

63. There are no cameras attached to the vehicles used by the Mission, which would facilitate observers' work in dangerous areas.

D. Transportation

64. The Mission has 38 cars at its disposal (23 armoured and 15 non-armoured), including 28 four-wheel drive vehicles and 10 sedans. It should be noted that the Mission's mandate requires the used of armoured four-wheel drive vehicles, given the nature of the Mission. The number of such vehicles currently available does not satisfy the needs of the Mission, particularly for transportation into trouble spots.

65. When it was first deployed, the Mission rented several cars from local sources for use in monitoring operations. However, owing to some acts of violence directed against the field teams, the rental companies recalled those vehicles and their drivers out of fear for their safety.

66. The Mission encountered difficulties in hiring drivers because the opposition groups refused to allow local drivers to enter their areas because they believed the drivers were members of the security services, which forces the observers to drive the vehicles themselves.

67. Some of the observers demanded to use vehicles sent by their countries, a demand that was denied by the Head of the Mission, who allocated the vehicles according to the needs of each zone.

Annex 4. List showing the number, types and distribution of vehicles and the countries that provided them.

E. The media

68. Since it began its work, the Mission has been the target of a vicious media campaign. Some media outlets have published unfounded statements, which they attributed to the Head of the Mission. They have also grossly exaggerated events, thereby distorting the truth.

69. Such contrived reports have helped to increase tensions among the Syrian people and undermined the observers' work. Some media organizations were exploited in order to defame the Mission and its Head and cause the Mission to fail.

VIII. Basic needs of the Mission, should its mandate be renewed

- 100 additional young observers, preferably military personnel
- 30 armoured vehicles
- Light protective vests
- Vehicle-mounted photographic equipment
- Modern communications equipment
- Binoculars, ordinary and night-vision

IX. Evaluation:

70. The purpose of the protocol is to protect Syrian citizens through the commitment of the Syrian Government to stop acts of violence, release detainees and withdraw all military presence from cities and residential neighbourhoods. This phase must lead to dialogue among the Syrian sides and the launching of a parallel political process. Otherwise, the duration of this Mission will be extended without achieving the desired results on the ground.

71. The Mission determined that there is an armed entity that is not mentioned in the protocol. This development on the ground can undoubtedly be attributed to the excessive use of force by Syrian Government forces in response to protests that occurred before the deployment of the Mission demanding the fall of the regime. In some zones, this armed entity reacted by attacking Syrian security forces and

citizens, causing the Government to respond with further violence. In the end, innocent citizens pay the price for those actions with life and limb.

72. The Mission noted that the opposition had welcomed it and its members since their deployment to Syria. The citizens were reassured by the Mission's presence and came forward to present their demands, although the opposition had previously been afraid to do so publicly owing to their fear of being arrested once again, as they had been prior to the Mission's arrival in Syria. However, this was not case in the period that followed the last Ministerial Committee statement, although the situation is gradually improving.

73. The Mission noted that the Government strived to help it succeed in its task and remove any barriers that might stand in its way. The Government also facilitated meetings with all parties. No restrictions were placed on the movement of the Mission and its ability to interview Syrian citizens, both those who opposed the Government and those loyal to it.

74. In some cities, the Mission sensed the extreme tension, oppression and injustice from which the Syrian people are suffering. However, the citizens believe the crisis should be resolved peacefully through Arab mediation alone, without international intervention. Doing so would allow them to live in peace and complete the reform process and bring about the change they desire. The Mission was informed by the opposition, particularly in Dar'a, Homs, Hama and Idlib, that some of its members had taken up arms in response to the suffering of the Syrian people as a result of the regime's oppression and tyranny; corruption, which affects all sectors of society; the use of torture by the security agencies; and human rights violations.

75. Recently, there have been incidents that could widen the gap and increase bitterness between the parties. These incidents can have grave consequences and lead to the loss of life and property. Such incidents include the bombing of buildings, trains carrying fuel, vehicles carrying diesel oil and explosions targeting the police, members of the media and fuel pipelines. Some of those attacks have been carried out by the Free Syrian Army and some by other armed opposition groups.

76. The Mission has adhered scrupulously to its mandate, as set out in the protocol. It has observed daily realities on the ground with complete neutrality and independence, thereby ensuring transparency and integrity in its monitoring of the situation, despite the difficulties the Mission encountered and the inappropriate actions of some individuals.

77. Under the protocol, the Mission's mandate is one month. This does not allow adequate time for administrative preparations, let alone for the Mission to carry out its task. To date, the Mission has actually operated for 23 days. This amount of time is definitely not sufficient, particularly in view of the number of items the Mission must investigate. The Mission needs to remain on the ground for a longer period of time, which would allow it to experience citizens' daily living conditions and monitor all events. It should be noted that similar previous operations lasted for several months or, in some cases, several years.

78. Arab and foreign audiences of certain media organizations have questioned the Mission's credibility because those organizations use the media to distort the facts. It will be difficult to overcome this problem unless there is political and media

support for the Mission and its mandate. It is only natural that some negative incidents should occur as it conducts its activities because such incidents occur as a matter of course in similar missions.

79. The Mission arrived in Syria after the imposition of sanctions aimed at compelling to implement what was agreed to in the protocol. Despite that, the Mission was welcomed by the opposition, loyalists and the Government. Nonetheless, questions remains as to how the Mission should fulfil its mandate. It should be noted that the mandate established for the Mission in the protocol was changed in response to developments on the ground and the reactions thereto. Some of those were violent reactions by entities that were not mentioned in the protocol. All of these developments necessitated an expansion of and a change in the Mission's mandate. The most important point in this regard is the commitment of *all sides* to cease all acts of violence, thereby allowing the Mission to complete its tasks and, ultimately, lay the groundwork for the political process.

80. Should there be agreement to extend its mandate, then the Mission must be provided with communications equipment, means of transportation and all the equipment it requires to carry out its mandate on the ground.

81. On the other hand, ending the Mission's work after such a short period will reverse any progress, even if partial, that has thus far been made. This could perhaps lead to chaos on the ground because all the parties involved in the crisis thus remain unprepared for the political process required to resolve the Syrian crisis.

82. Since its establishment, attitudes towards the Mission have been characterized by insincerity or, more broadly speaking, a lack of seriousness. Before it began carrying out its mandate and even before its members had arrived, the Mission was the target of a vicious campaign directed against the League of Arab States and the Head of the Mission, a campaign that increased in intensity after the observers' deployment. The Mission still lack the political and media support it needs in order to fulfil its mandate. Should its mandate be extended, the goals set out in the protocol will not be achieved unless such support is provided and the Mission receives the backing it needs to ensure the success of the Arab solution.

X. Recommendations:

83. In view of the above and of the success achieved in executing the provision of the protocol, which the Syrian Government pledged to implement, I recommend the following:

- The Mission must be provided with administrative and logistic support in order allow it to carry out its tasks. The Mission must also be give the media and political support required to create an appropriate environment that will enable it to fulfil its mandate in the required manner.
- The political process must be accelerated and a national dialogue must be launched. That dialogue should run in parallel with the Mission's work in order to create an environment of confidence that would contributes to the Mission's success and prevent a needless extension of its presence in Syria.

(*Signed*) Muhammad Ahmad Mustafa **Al-Dabi**
Head of the Mission

Annexes

I. List of observers, their nationalities and their distribution.

II. List of media organizations identified and a list of media organizations that entered Syria, according to the official information.

III. List of the names of observers who declined to complete the Mission.

IV. List showing the number, types and distribution of vehicles and the countries that provided them.

Annex I

League of Arab States Observer Mission to Syria

Annex I

Names of the observers of the League of Arab States Observer Mission to Syria

No.	Name	Nationality	Field team	Remarks
1	Mr. Abdulaziz Sayaʻa	Algeria	Tartous and Banyas (leader)	
2	Mr. Zerdani Meziane	Algeria	Tartous and Banyas	
3	Col. Jawad Kazem Jaʻafar Jassem	Iraq	Tartous and Banyas	
4	Col. Ismail Husayn ʻUwaysh Muhsin Al-Zaidi	Iraq	Tartous and Banyas	
5	Mr. Said Belabad	Algeria	Tartous and Banyas	
6	Mr. Said Sultan Muhammad Ben Sulayman	United Arab Emirates	Qamishli and Hasaka (leader)	
7	Mr. Lethi Belhaj	Tunisia	Qamishli and Hasaka (deputy)	Permanent Arab Committee for Human Rights, Paris
8	Mr. Ahmed Manaʻa	Tunisia	Qamishli and Hasaka	Permanent Arab Committee for Human Rights, Paris
9	Mr. Khalid Nasir Muhammad Al-Suwaidi	United Arab Emirates	Qamishli and Hasaka	
10	Mr. Ali Rajaʻa Ali Al-Saheli	Saudi Arabia	Qamishli and Hasaka	
11	Mr. Muhammad Ahmed Ali Al-Maʻashi	Saudi Arabia	Qamishli and Hasaka	
12	Mr. Abulrahman Hamud Al-Qadib	Saudi Arabia	Qamishli and Hasaka	
13	Brig. Abbas Wannas ʻAbbud	Iraq	Qamishli and Hasaka	
14	Col. Abdulrahman Jassem Hilal Jassem Al-Ameri	Iraq	Qamishli and Hasaka	

15	Brig. Sabah Kazem Ghanem Amer Al Saadi	Iraq	Qamishli and Hasaka	
16	Brig. Adwat Al-Fur'an	Jordan	Suwaida (leader)	
17	Brig. Khadr Qalib Hattab Muhammad Al-Sudani	Iraq	Suwaida	
18	Col. Maj. Mahmud Al-Muwali	Jordan	Suwaida	
19	Maj. Fawzi Al Salmiyet	Jordan	Suwaida	
20	Mr. Adel Ibrahim Hassan	Sudan	Suwaida	
21	Brig. Abbas Hassan 'Aydan Abdul Khaqalji	Iraq	Suwaida	
22	Mr. Khalid Ali Al-Bawsit	Bahrain	Tadmur and Sukhna (leader)	
23	Mr. Abdulaziz Al-Bu Rashid	Bahrain	Tadmur and Sukhna	
24	Ambassador Rashid Loumas	Algeria	Tadmur and Sukhna	
25	Mr. Ashika Bashir	Algeria	Tadmur and Sukhna	
26	Mr. Saud Sait Al-Shamsi	United Arab Emirates	Tadmur and Sukhna	
27	Mr. Ali Rashid Ali Al-Husni	United Arab Emirates	Tadmur and Sukhna	
28	Mr. Ahmed Farhan Thabit	Iraq	Aleppo	
29	Mr. Mazen Fakhir 'Ahwi	Iraq	Aleppo	
30	Mr. Mustafa Al-Mawhad Mustafa	Morocco	Aleppo	
31	Col. Sadiq Al-'Awran	Jordan	Aleppo	
32	Mr. Al-Arbi Mkharek	Morocco	Aleppo	
33	Mr. El Hassan Zahid	Moroco	Aleppo	
34	Mr. Abullatif Al-Jabali	Tunisia	Idlib (leader)	
35	Mr. Mustafa Al-Hasan Taha	Egypt	Idlib	Permanent Arab Committee for Human Rights, Paris
36	Mr. Al-Bukhari Walid Ahmadh	Mauritania	Idlib	
37	Ms. Nun Ja'afar Yunus	Sudan	Idlib	
38	Mr. Abulqasim 'Uthman Said	Sudan	Idlib	

39	Mr. 'Umar Ahmad Abbas	Sudan	Idlib	
40	Mr. Mohammed Yarqi	Algeria	Deraa (leader)	
41	Mr. Muhammad Mahmud Walid Bubakr	Mauritania	Deraa	
42	Mr. Beltut 'Ashur	Algeria	Deraa	
43	Mr. Rafa'at Mergham Abbas	Sudan	Deraa	Arab Organization for Human Rights
44	Mr. Hashim Hasan Ali	Iraq	Deraa	
45	Mr. Al-Sharif 'Awwad Rahmat	Sudan	Deraa	
46	Mr. Muhammad Nafi'ullah Walid Al-Ni'ma	Mauritania	Deraa	
47	Col. Maj. Ahmad Salim Al-Kharafi	Kuwait	Deir Al-Zor and Bu Kamal (leader)	
48	Mr. Issa Sultan Al-Sulayti	Bahrain	Deir Al-Zor and Bu Kamal	
49	Mr. Husayn Salman Mattar	Bahrain	Deir Al-Zor and Bu Kamal	
50	Col. Khader Jabbar Kayan Khalifa Al-Ka'abi	Iraq	Deir Al-Zor and Bu Kamal	
51	Mr. Munib Ja'afar Salih Kasid Al-Maliki	Iraq	Deir Al-Zor and Bu Kamal	
52	Brig. Nidal Muzhir Muhammad Abdullah Al-Rukabi	Iraq	Deir Al-Zor and Bu Kamal	
53	Lt. Col. Salim Muhammad Al-Hajri	Kuwait	Deir Al-Zor and Bu Kamal	
54	Lt. Col. Khalid Nasir Al-Radhan	Kuwait	Deir Al-Zor and Bu Kamal	
55	Brig. Kazem Jawad Yasir Abdulrida Al-Adili	Iraq	Deir Al-Zor and Bu Kamal	
56	Mr. Ja'afar Kubayda	Sudan	Damascus (leader)	
57	Mr. Juraybi Mihraz	Algeria	Damascus	
58	Mr. Mikati Ali	Algeria	Damascus	
59	Mr Ibrahim Fadl Al-Mawna	Sudan	Damascus	
60	Mr. Muhammad Khalil	Morocco	Damascus	
61	Mr. Muhammad Abduljalil Abdullah Al-Ansari	United Arab Emirates	Damascus	

62	Mr. Lahsan Lahami	Algeria	Damascus	
63	Mr. Abdullah Al-Tahir	Sudan	Homs (a) (leader)	
64	Mr. Salah Abdulkarim Said Abdullah	Iraq	Homs (a)	
65	Mr. Zaki Koko Khalid Al-Jak	Sudan	Homs (a)	
66	Mr. Al-Jili Al-Bashir	Sudan	Homs (a)	
67	Mr. Al-Sadiq Al-Fadil	Sudan	Homs (a)	
68	Brig. Ihsan Ali Bu'aywi Ali Al-'Anuz	Iraq	Homs (a)	
69	Mr. Aid Abdullah Iyad Al-'Utaybi	Saudi Arabia	Homs (a)	
70	Maj. 'As'ad Abu 'Ata	Jordan	Homs (a)	
71	Mr. Umar Sulayman Khayr Abbas	Iraq	Homs (b) (leader)	
72	Mr. Zaid Muhammad Abdullatif Muhammad Ali	Iraq	Homs (b)	
73	Mr. Salih Walid Said Mahmud	Mauritania	Homs (b)	
74	Mr. Muhammad Hassan Said Muhammad	Iraq	Homs (b)	
75	Mr. Muhammad Al-Bashir Walid Saidi Hammadi	Mauritania	Homs (b)	Arab Organization for Human Rights
76	Mr. Islam Muhammad Abu Al-Aynayn Sultan	Egypt	Homs (b)	Arab Organization for Human Rights
77	Mr. Mustafa Sulih	Morocco	Homs (b)	Permanent Arab Committee for Human Rights, Paris
78	Mr. Muhammad Husayn Idris	Sudan	Homs (b)	
79	Maj. Muhammad Salim 'Ata Al-Salim	Jordan	Homs (b)	
80	Mr. Salih Ahmad Muhammad Al-Ghamidi	Saudi Arabia	Homs (b)	
81	Brig. Sulayman Hassan Karim Al-Siyahi	Iraq	Homs (b)	
82	Gen. Ali Hassan Hussein Habib Al Habib	Iraq	Latakia (leader)	
83	Col. Akram Husayn Tahir	Sudan	Latakia (deputy)	
84	Gen. Hassan Ali Mali Wali Al-'Ubaydi	Iraq	Latakia	

85	Gen. Muhammad Sa'ud Munji Atya Zayni	Iraq	Latakia
86	Mr. Said Mursi	Egypt	Latakia
87	Mr. Ali Muhammad Abdullah Al-Shahhi	United Arab Emirates	Latakia
88	Mr. Khalid Muhammad Ali Al-Shahhi	United Arab Emirates	Latakia
89	Mr. Muhammad Khalifa Ali Al-Kutbi	United Arab Emirates	Latakia
90	Mr. Abulqadir Azaria Bin Ahmad	Morocco	Latakia
91	Mr. Al-Karimani Muwali Muhammad	Morocco	Latakia
92	Gen. Sadiq Ja'afar Hawsan Al-Wa'ili	Iraq	Raqqa and Madinat Al-Thawra (leader)
93	Mr. Mubarak Said Musafir Al-Khayili	United Arab Emirates	Raqqa and Madinat Al-Thawra
94	Gen. Sattar Jabbar Zamil Al-Sa'idi	Iraq	Raqqa and Madinat Al-Thawra
95	Mr. Muhammad Said Al-Kutbi	United Arab Emirates	Raqqa and Madinat Al-Thawra
96	Lt. Col. Muhammad Nasir Al-Humaynan	Kuwait	Raqqa and Madinat Al-Thawra
97	Maj. Dr. Huquqi Yusuf Ya'qub Al-Kandari	Kuwait	Raqqa and Madinat Al-Thawra
98	Mr. Khadr Husayn Salih	Iraq	Raqqa and Madinat Al-Thawra
99	Mr. Safa' Husayn Ibrahim Radi Al-A'raji	Iraq	Raqqa and Madinat Al-Thawra
100	Mr. Hadi Rashid Khalid	Qatar	Rif Dimashq (leader)
101	Mr. Muhammad Hamad Jarullah	Qatar	Rif Dimashq

102	Mr. Muhammad Naji 'Awwad	Qatar	Rif Dimashq
103	Mr. Hassan Ali Rashid	Qatar	Rif Dimashq
104	Mr. Muhammad Sayf Muhammad	Qatar	Rif Dimashq
105	Mr. Hamad Tawim Muhammad	Qatar	Rif Dimashq
106	Mr. Said Ahmad Yati Al-Falasi	United Arab Emirates	Rif Dimashq
107	Mr. Ali Sultan Al-Suraydi	United Arab Emirates	Rif Dimashq
108	Maj. Muhammad 'Ubayd Al-'Anzi	Kuwait	Rif Dimashq
109	Mr. Nawaf Mubarak Sayf	Qatar	Rif Dimashq
110	Mr. Dayfullah Hasan Abdullah	Qatar	Rif Dimashq
111	Mr. Abdullah Sultan Abdullah	Qatar	Rif Dimashq
112	Mr. Muhammad Abdulman'am Shadhili Al-Shadhili	Egypt	Hama (leader)
113	Mr. Ghanem Mahya Al-Harbi	Saudi Arabia	Hama
114	Mr. Muhammad Abdulaziz Mana'a Al-Dusri	Saudi Arabia	Hama
115	Mr. Ahmad Al-Nu'aymi	Bahrain	Hama
116	Mr. Sami Jalil Salim	Iraq	Hama
117	Mr. Ali 'Auda	Iraq	Hama
118	Mr. Fawaz Mukhlid Musafir Al-Mutayri	Saudi Arabia	Hama
119	Mr. Jassim Muhammad Habib 'Issa	Iraq	Hama
120	Mr. Abdulrahim Shalabi	Egypt	Consultative team
121	H. E. Nazih 'Umarayn	Jordan	Consultative team
122	Brig. Muhammad Ahmad Zaza	Jordan	Coordination of operations
123	Mr. Abdullah Said 'Abbud Al-Asri	Saudi Arabia	Operations control
124	Mr. Razzaq Abd Ali Muhammad Al-Tali	Iraq	Committee on detainees

125	Dr. Khalfan Sultan Hamad Al-Kindi	United Arab Emirates	Committee on detainees	
126	Mr. Mazen Ibrahim Al-Tamimi	Bahrain	Committee on detainees	
127	Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif	Sudan	Committee on detainees	
128	Mr. Tariq Al-Mawmani	Jordan	Public information	
129	Mr. Al-Shadhili Hamid	Sudan	Public information	
130	Mr. Abdulrahman Ben 'Umar	Morocco	Advisers	
131	Mr. Tahʾ Al-Saʿud Abdullah Al-Atlasi	Morocco	Adviser on public information	
132	Mr. Abdulillah Muhammad Hassun Haydar Al-Khafaji	Iraq	Transportation	
133	Mr. Hamad Rashid Jabir	Qatar	Administrative support	
134	Mr. Salih Faraj Muhammad	Qatar	Administrative support	
135	Mr. Khalid Salim Salih Al-Saidi	United Arab Emirates	Medical support	
136	Mr. Afifi Abdullatif Muhammad	Sudan	Chief, operations room	
137	Mr. Khalid Bin Rabiʿan	Saudi Arabia	Operations control	
138	Mr. Adel Ahmad Sultan	United Arab Emirates	Operations control	
139	Mr. Farijat Bushuʿayb	Morocco	Operations supervisor	
140	Mr. Fahd Muhammad Ali	Qatar	Communications control	
141	Mr. Ali Muhammad Ali	Qatar	Damascus countryside	
142	Ms. Ilham Al-Shajali	Yemen	Team office	League of Arab States
143	Mr. Sidi 'Uthman Walid Al-Sheikh	Mauritania	Team office	

144	Mr. Maslah Salih Maslah Al-'Utaybi	Saudi Arabia	Team office	

Annex II

Extent of compliance with paragraph 5 regarding the media

With regard to the media, the protocol states that the Mission should verify that the Syrian Government gives accreditation to Arab and international media and allows them free and unfettered movement throughout Syria.

The Mission teams have followed up the issue. They observed that members of the media were exercising their profession in various regions. They noted some complaints made by members of the media, who said that the Syrian Government had given them four days in which to work in the country, a time frame that they considered insufficient. In view of the complaints, and after the Head of the Mission referred the matter to the Syrian side, the Government agreed to increase the time frame to ten days including the initial four. The media were thus able to work freely with the Mission teams.

While the Mission was present, there was only one killing. The victim was the French journalist Gilles Jacquier, a correspondent for the channel France II, who was walking through Homs. Each side blamed the other for his death and issued statements condemning it. The Government formed a committee to investigate the incident, in which a Belgian journalist was also wounded.

With regard to the decision whether or not to grant entry, the Syrian President Bashar Al-Assad stated in his speech of 10 January 2012 that the media were selectively allowed to operate in Syria. However, he did not define the criteria in use. Government figures have indicated that the decision whether or not to grant entry is based on the journalist's position regarding Syria and the events taking place in the country. They stated that only two channels had been barred, namely Al-Jazeera and Al-Arabiya, which the Government believes to be targeting Syria and its system of government.

In regions where media access is difficult, the events are being relayed through high-technology devices incompatible with television, such as mobile phones and simple cameras that give a poor picture on satellite television.

According to the latest information, the Mission teams have observed 44 media outlets and a number of freelance journalists. The Minister of Information, Mr. Adnan Mahmud, stated that 147 Arab and international media outlets had been accredited between the start of December 2011 and 15 January 2012, of which 112 had entered the country, in addition to 90 media outlets that were already based in Syria and had permanent correspondents.

The media outlets observed covering the events in Syria are as follows.

I. Monitoring by teams of observers

	Name	Date of monitoring	Place
1.	Algerian delegation	31/12/2011	Daraa/Damascus
2.	Dubai Network	3/1/2012	Damascus
3.	BBC Arabic Network	5/1/2012	Rif Dimashq

4.	German television	7/1/2012	Damascus
5.	Iranian television	7/1/2012	Damascus
6.	German television	7/1/2012	Damascus
7.	Chinese media delegation (14 media organizations)	7/1/2012	Damascus
8.	Russian television - RT	7/1/2012	Damascus
9.	TSR	8/1/2012	Damascus
10.	CNN	8/1/2012	Damascus
11.	RTL	8/1/2012	Damascus
12.	Associated Press Agency	8/1/2012	Damascus
13.	France 2 Network	9/1/2012	Homs
14.	Italian journalist	9/1/2012	Homs
15.	Lebanese journalist	9/1/2012	Homs
16.	Japanese television	10/1/2012	Daraa
17.	Al-Kawthar Iranian television network	10/1/2012	Damascus
18.	Iraqi network	12/1/2012	Damascus
19.	Canadian media delegation	12/1/2012	Damascus
20.	CBS Network - America	13/1/2012	Damascus
21.	Voice of America Radio	13/1/2012	Damascus
22.	Financial Times	15/1/2012	Damascus
23.	Belgian journalist and writer	15/1/2012	Lattakia
24.	Indonesian media delegation	16/1/2012	Aleppo

II. Arab and foreign media that entered Syria since the signing of the protocol between 19/12/2011 and 16/1/2012, according to official reports:

	Name	Date of entry	Remarks
1.	Chinese media delegation made up of 14 journalists from different Chinese media outlets	19/12/2011	Monitored by team of observers
2.	Japanese TBS Network and Japanese journalist Yuta Furukawa	19/12/2011	
3.	Xinhua Chinese News Agency	20/12/2011	
4.	Agence France Presse French News Agency	20/12/2011	
5.	Yomiuri Japanese newspaper and Japanese journalist Tao Shigeki	26/12/2011	Monitored by team of observers

6.	Belgian journalist Pierre Piccinin	27/12/2011	Monitored by team of observers
7.	New TV - Firas Hatoum, Sa'd al-Din Al-Rifa'i and Ali Sha'ban	27/12/2011	
8.	Algerian National Television	30/12/2011	Monitored by team of observers - part of Algerian delegation
9.	Algerian National Radio	30/12/2011	Part of Algerian delegation
10.	Algerian News Agency	30/12/2011	Part of Algerian delegation
11.	Mainichi Japanese newspaper and Japanese journalist Hiroaki Wada	1/1/2012	
12.	TBS Japanese broadcasting network	3/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
13.	Italian official television	3/1/2012	
14.	French journalist Hervé Degal	3/1/2012	
15.	BBC News Arabic network	3/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
16.	Asahi Shimbun Japanese newspaper	3/1/2012	
17.	RTL German television and Austrian journalist Antonia Rados	4/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
18.	ORF Austrian broadcasting network and correspondent Fritz Orter	4/1/2012	
19.	Aftenposten Norwegian newspaper and Norwegian journalist Jorgen Lohne	5/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
20.	Milli Gazete Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers (Turkish media delegation)
21.	TV5 Turkish network	5/1/2012	Part of the delegation
22.	Milliyet Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	" "
23.	Ihlas Turkish news agency	5/1/2012	" "
24.	Vatan Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	" "
25.	Akşam Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	" "
26.	Vakit Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	" "
27.	Yeni Şafak Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	" "
28.	Today's Zaman English-language Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	" "

29.	KON Turkish television network	5/1/2012	" "
30.	Hürriyet Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	" "
31.	Star Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	" "
32.	Turk online news site	5/1/2012	" "
33.	STV Turkish television network	5/1/2012	" "
34.	Yeni Asya Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	" "
35.	Bugun Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	" "
36.	Sözcü Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	" "
37.	Cumhuriyet Turkish newspaper	5/1/2012	" "
38.	Guardian British newspaper and British journalist Ian Black	5/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
39.	NHK Japanese Government television and Japanese journalist Yujiru Fuori	6/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
40.	Russian media delegation and journalist Dimitri	6/1/2012	
41.	FR2 French television	7/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
42.	Hebdo Swiss newspaper	7/1/2012	
43.	Lebanese New TV network and correspondent Firas Hatoum	7/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
44.	CNN network; British journalist Dominic Robertson	8/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
45.	Spanish official television and journalist Oscar Fernando Gómez	8/1/2012	
46.	British journalist Elizabeth Cocker	8/1/2012	
47.	Russian journalist Boris Dolgov	8/1/2012	
48.	Polish journalist Marcin Domagala	8/1/2012	
49.	Polish journalist Kornel Sawinski	8/1/2012	
50.	VRT Belgian radio network	8/1/2012	
51.	Newspaper of the Republic of Egypt and journalist Sayyid Husayn Abdul'al	8/1/2012	
52.	Sole 24 Italian newspaper and journalist Alberto Negri	9/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
53.	Italian-Arab Centre and Lebanese journalist Talal Khreis	9/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
54.	La Vie French magazine	10/1/2012	
55.	Bild Zeitung German newspaper and journalist	10/1/2012	

56.	EFE official Spanish news agency and journalist Javier Rodriguez	10/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
57.	CBC Canadian broadcasting network and Canadian journalist Susan Ormiston	10/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
58.	VRT Belgian television and journalist Rudi Vranckx	10/1/2012	
59.	American CBS News network and British journalist Elizabeth Palmer	11/1/2012	
60.	Iranian journalist Mostafa Afzalzadeh	11/1/2012	
61.	British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) News, International news department and journalist Timothy Whewell	11/1/2012	
62.	Czech TV: Jan Molacek and Martin Bobin	12/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
63.	Asahi Shimbun Japanese newspaper, editor	13/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
64.	Sky News network and British journalist Jeremy Thompson	13/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
65.	Voice of America radio and television network: American journalist Elizabeth Arrott	13/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
66.	Financial Times newspaper and British journalist Abigail Fielding-Smith	14/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers
67.	Los Angeles Times newspaper and journalist Alexandra Zavis	14/1/2012	Monitored by team of observers

List of Arab and international media representatives who have entered Syria since the start of December 2011

1. The United States channel ABC News: Barbara Jill Waters on 3 December.
2. Delegation of various French media outlets including the journalist Richard Labévière, working from the Institut Français du Proche Orient (IFPO); Professor Eric Denee, a teacher at IFPO; and Saida Ben Hbeibes, on 3 December.
3. The Egyptian journalist Sana Al-Said, on 10 December.
4. Abduh Maghribi, editor of the Egyptian newspaper Al-Anba Al-Duwaliyya on 10 December.
5. Muhammad Al-Fawwal, deputy editor of the newspaper Al-Gumhuriyya, on 10 December.
6. Ilham Al-Maliji, press journalist and analyst, 10 December.
7. Muhammad Mahmud Al-Sayyid of the newspaper Al-Ahram, 10 December.
8. Nura Khalaf, deputy editor of the magazine Hurriyyati, 10 December.

9. Muhammad Said Galal, deputy editor of Akhbar Al-Yawm (Egypt), 10 December.

10. Muhsin Abdulaziz of Al-Ahram, 10 December.

11. Laarbi Usama Al-Dalil, head of the international section, Al-Ahram, 10 December.

12. Ayman Al-Sisi, Al-Ahram, 10 December.

13. Yasir Mishali, deputy editor of Ruz Al-Yusif, 10 December.

14. Rami Al-Mahji of the newspaper Al-Yawm Al-Sabi', 10 December.

15. Shadiya Ahmad Al-Husri of the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Ra'y, 10 December.

16. Lenka Ardnašova, editor of the Slovak newspaper Extra Plus, 11 December.

17. Robert Kolisek of the State publication Tasar, 11 December.

18. Peter Durkovic, a journalist specializing in the Middle East, 11 December.

19. Filip Fosfic, editor for Slovak television, 11 December.

20. Martin Kubala of the Slovak channel JOV, 11 December.

21. Josef Durica, editor of a weekly magazine, 11 December.

22. Andrea Emkova, a journalist who publishes in the State media, 11 December.

23. German radio and television, 12 December.

24. Makoto Sasaki of the Japanese network Fuji, 13 December.

25. Joerg Ambruster, Friedre Meissner and Heiko Viehl of the German television channel ARD, 15 December.

26. Dietmar Ossenberg of the German television channel ZDF, 15 December.

27. Takeshi Tsuchiya of the Japanese news agency Kyodo , on 15 December.

28. Giuseppe Bonavolontà of the Italian television channel RAI, 16 December.

29. Sara Firth of the English-language channel Russia Today, 17 December.

30. Mariana Belenkaya of the Arabic-language Russian channel Rusiya Al-Yawm, 17 December.

31. Annalisa Rapana of the Italian news agency ANSA, 18 December.

The Chinese delegation is composed of 14 journalists from various news outlets and entered the region on 19 December:

32. Zhou Hu, correspondent for Travel News Weekly.

33. Tao Haibin, editor of Global Travel Magazine.

34. Li Wei, editor of Wings of China Magazine.

35. Liu Qiang, editor of Wings of China Magazine.

36. Lin Haidong, editor of Wang Jia Travel.

37. Zau Yinghao, editor of Wang Jia Travel.

38. Zau Qi, editor of Shanghai Media Group.

39. Jin Song, editor of Shanghai Media Group.

40. Bao Gang, editor of Shanghai Media Group.

41. Yu Meng, editor of Century Business Herald.

42. Ruan Yuhong, editor of the website Blashe.

43. Ho Yanguang, editor of China Youth Daily.

44. Qiu Xiaoyu, editor of Chinese international radio.

45. Bao Limin, editor of Youth Reference News.

46. Yuta Furukawa of the Japanese channel TBS, on 19 December.

47. Zheng Kanjun, Li Muzi and Li Jia of the Chinese news agency Xinhua, on 20 December.

48. The French news agency AFP on 20 December.

49. Pierre Piccinin, Belgian author and journalist, entered the region on 27 December.

50. Tao Shigeki of the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri, 26 December.

51. Firas Hatoum, Sa'duddin Al-Rifa'i and Ali Sha'ban of the channel Al-Jadid, 27 December.

52. Algerian national television, on 30 December.

53. Algerian national radio, 30 December.

54. Algerian news agency, 30 December.

55. Hiroaki Wada of the Japanese newspaper Mainichi, 1 January 2012.

56. The Japanese channel TBS, 3 January.

57. Italian State television, 3 January.

58. Hervé Degal, French journalist, 3 January.

59. BBC News Arabic, 3 January.

60. Correspondents for the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun, 3 January.

61. The Austrian journalist Antonia Rados for the German television channel RTL, 4 January.

62. Fritz Orter of the Austrian radio and television network ORF, 4 January.

63. Jørgen Lohne of the Norwegian newspaper Aftenposten, 5 January.

64. The Turkish newspaper Milli Gazete, 5 January.

65. The Turkish channel TV5, 5 January.

66. The Turkish newspaper Milliyet, 5 January.

67. The Turkish news agency Ihlas, 5 January.

68. The Turkish newspaper Vatan, 5 January.

69. The Turkish newspaper Aksam, 5 January.
70. The Turkish newspaper Vakit, 5 January.
71. The newspaper Yeni Safak, 5 January.
72. The Turkish English-language newspaper Today's Zaman, 5 January.
73. The Turkish television channel KON, 5 January.
74. The Turkish newspaper Hürriyet, 5 January.
75. The Turkish newspaper Star, 5 January.
76. The Turkish website Haber Turk, 5 January.
77. The Turkish channel STV, 5 January 2011.
78. The Turkish newspaper Yeni Asya, 5 January.
79. The Turkish newspaper Bugun, 5 January.
80. The Turkish newspaper Sözgu, 5 January.
81. The Turkish newspaper Cumhuriyet, 5 January.
82. Ian Black of the UK newspaper The Guardian, 5 January.
83. Yujiru Futori of the Japanese State television NHK, 6 January.
84. The journalist Dimitri of the Russian press delegation, 6 January.
85. The British journalist Dominic Robertson of CNN, 8 January.
86. Oscar Fernando Gomez of Spanish State television, 8 January.
87. The French television channel FR2, 7 January.
88. The Swiss publication Hebdo, 7 January.
89. Firas Hatoum of the Lebanese channel Al-Jadid, 7 January.
90. The British journalist Elizabeth Cocker, 8 January.
91. The Russian journalist Boris Dolgov, 8 January.
92. The Polish journalist Marcin Domalaga, 8 January.
93. The Polish journalist Mateusz Piskorski, 8 January.
94. The Polish journalist Kornel Sawinski, 8 January.
95. The Belgian radio VRT, 8 January.
96. Sayyid Husayn Abdul'al of the Egyptian newspaper Al-Gumhuriyya, 8 January.
97. Alberto Negri of the Italian newspaper Il Sole 24 Ore, 9 January.
98. The Lebanese journalist Talal Khreis of the Italian-Arab Centre, 9 January.
99. The French magazine La Vie, 10 January.
100. Julian Reichelt of the German newspaper Bild Zeitung, 10 January.
101. Javier Rodriguez of the Spanish State news agency EFE, 10 January.

102. Susan Ormiston of the Canadian radio and television network CBC, 10 January.

103. Rudi Vranckx of the Belgian television channel VRT, 10 January.

104. Elizabeth Palmer of the US channel CBS News, 11 January.

105. The Iranian journalist Mostafa Afzalzadeh, 11 January.

106. Tim Whewell of BBC News, international section, 11 January.

107. Jan Molacek and Martin Bubin of Czech television, 12 January.

108. The editor of the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun, 13 January.

109. The British journalist Jeremy Thompson of the channel Sky News, 13 January.

110. Elizabeth Arrot of Voice of America radio and television, 13 January.

111. Abigail Fielding-Smith of the British newspaper Financial Times, 14 January.

112. Alexandra Zavis of the newspaper Los Angeles Times, 14 January.

List of Arab and international media granted accreditation for the region since 1 January who have yet to enter the country:

1. Kazuhide Iketaki of the Japanese agency Jiji Press, 26 December 2011.

2. Kazayuki Bandok, Head of office and correspondent for the newspaper Hokkaido Shimbun, accompanied by the Egyptian journalist Mahmud 'Id Mahmud, 26 December.

3. Enrique Rubio of the Spanish agency EFE, 27 December.

4. Salwa Al-Khatib, correspondent for Press TV, 9 December.

5. Jon Anderson, correspondent for the magazine The New Yorker, 28 December.

6. Jeremy Bowen of the BBC , 9 December.

7. Roel Maria Geeraedts of the Dutch channel RTL4, 27 December.

8. Paul Jorgensen of the Norwegian channel TV2, 28 December.

9. William Spindle of the Wall Street Journal, 27 December.

10. Hristo Petrov of the independent news agency Trinity M, 27 December.

11. The Algerian newspaper Al-Khabar, 24 December.

12. The US television channel NBC, 26 December.

13. Vidal Dominguez of the Cuban station Radio Habana, 9 December.

14. Tomas Avenarius of the German newspaper Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 December.

15. The Argentinean journalist Karen Marón, who is currently working for French international radio and the Colombian press, 26 December.

16. Fausto Biloslavo of the newspaper Il Giornale, 28 December.

17. Toru Tomita and Kishi Tumura of the Japanese television channel Nippon, 1 January 2012.

18. The Arabic-language Russian channel Rusiya Al-Yawm, 1 January.
19. The English-language channel Russia Today, 1 January.
20. The Spanish-language Russian station, 1 January.
21. The American author Charles M. Glass, 7 January.
22. Alexandra Zavis of the Los Angeles Times, 7 January.
23. Alice Fordham of the Washington Post, 7 January.
24. Arwa Damon of CNN, 7 January.
25. The American journalist Ayman Mohyeldin of NBC News Cairo, 8 January.
26. The journalist Jorg Armbruster of the German channel ARD.
27. The American journalist Kareem Fahim of the New York Times, 8 January.
28. The British journalist and academic James Harkin, 8 January.
29. The Chinese journalist Li Lianxing of the newspaper China Daily, 12 January.
30. Karim Al-Jawhari of the Austrian channel ORF, 12 January.
31. Toshihiro Fuji of the Japanese channel NHK, 12 January.
32. Wang Chu of the Chinese news agency Xinhua, 12 January.
33. Abigail Fielding-Smith of the Financial Times, 12 January.
34. Claudie Abi Hanna of the Lebanese channel Al-Hurra, 12 January.
35. Michael Robert Peel of the Financial Times, 12 January 2012.
36. Jan Eikelboom of Dutch television, 12 January.
37. Ahmad Jadullah Hasan Salem and Maryam Qar'uni of Reuters, 13 January.

Annex III

Names of observers who withdrew from the League of Arab States Observer Mission

	Name	Nationality	Field team	Comments	Comments
1	Muhammad Husayn Umar	Djibouti	Homs A	Qatar Charity	Departed
2	Anwar Abdulmalik	Algeria	Homs A		Departed
3	Muhammad bin Yusuf Al-Nafati	Tunisia	Idlib		Departed
4	Ahmad Abdullah Muhamamd Abdullah	Egypt	Idlib		Departed
5	Abdulhamid Al-Wali	Morocco			Departed
6	Jamal Hamid Barakat	Egypt	Hama	Arab Human Rights Organization	Departed
7	Nabil Abdulmuhsin Hasan Al-Shalabi	Egypt	Hama	Arab Human Rights Organization	Departed
8	Haidi Ali Muhammad Al-Tayyib	Egypt	Hama	Arab Human Rights Organization	Departed
9	Ibrahim Abdullah Al-Sulayman	Saudi Arabia	Hama	Arab Human Rights Organization	Departed
10	Karim Abdulmuhsin Hasan Al-Shalabi	Egypt	Homs A	Arab Human Rights Organization	Departed
11	Manina bint Muhammad Salim	Mauritania	Deraa	Arab Human Rights Organization	Departed
12	Hisham Bnay'ish	Morocco	Damascus		Departed
13	Isam Abdulrahman	Sudan	Damascus		Departed

14	Muhammad Salim Muhammad Rashid Al-Ka'bi	United Arab Emirates	Deraa		Departed
15	Yahya Abdulmuhsin Al-Itabi	Iraq	Deraa	Arab Human Rights Organization	Left without the Mission's permission and at his own expense
16	Isam Mansur Muhammad Miqdad	Jordan	Coordinator	Arab Committee on Human Rights	Departed
17	Muhammad Uthman Al-Sudairi	Tunisia	Aleppo		Departed
18	Sabr Al-Rawashida	Jordan	Aleppo		Departed
19	Jalal bin Ibrahim Al-Sanusi	Tunisia	Idlib		Departed
20	Muhammad bin Husayn bin Yusuf	Tunisia	Idlib		Departed
21	Muhammad Salah Ali Shawar	Egypt	Idlib	Egyptian National Council on Human Rights	Departed
22	Hadi Al-Yami	Saudi Arabia	Committee on detainees	Arab Committee on Human Rights	Special leave for five days

Annex IV

Vehicle fleet

League of Arab States Observer Mission to Syria

No.	Country	Land Cruiser		Mercedes		Nissan		Cadillac		Total	Remarks
		Armoured	Regular	Armoured	Regular	Armoured	Regular	Armoured	Regular		
1	Iraq	7		10						17	23 armoured
2	Qatar		5				4 (Toyota)	1		10	15 g armoured
3	Saudi Arabia	5								5	
4	United Arab Emirates						6			6	
Total armoured vehicles		12	5	10			10	1		38	

Vehicles used by the League of Arab States Observer Mission to Syria

No.	Country	Make	Plate number	Regular/ armoured	Type	Sector	Remarks
1	Qatar	Land Cruiser	2192	Regular	4 x 4	Deraa	
2	Qatar	Land Cruiser	2193	Regular	4 x 4	Homs (b)	
3	Qatar	Land Cruiser	2194	Regular	4 x 4	Baniyas	
4	Qatar	Land Cruiser	2195	Regular	4 x 4	Hama	
5	Qatar	Land Cruiser	2196	Regular	4 x 4	Idlib	
6	Qatar	Land Cruiser	2197	Regular	4 x 4	Suwaida	
7	Qatar	Land Cruiser	2198	Regular	4 x 4	Damascus	Ready for deployment
8	Qatar	Land Cruiser	2199	Regular	4 x 4	Qamishli	
9	Qatar	Land Cruiser	2201	Regular	4 x 4	Damascus	Ready for deployment
10	Qatar	Cadillad	2212	Armoured	4 x 4	Damascus countryside	
11	Saudi Arabia	GMS	2231	Armoured	4 x 4	Homs	
12	Saudi Arabia	GMS	2232	Armoured	4 x 4	Homs	
13	Saudi Arabia	GMS	2233	Armoured	4 x 4	Qamishli	
14	Saudi Arabia	GMS	2234	Armoured	4 x 4	Hama	
15	Saudi Arabia	GMS	2235	Armoured	4 x 4	Tadmur	
16	United Arab Emirates	Nissan	2214	Regular	4 x 4	Latakia	Inoperable
17	United Arab Emirates	Nissan	2215	Regular	4 x 4	Latakia	
18	United Arab Emirates	Nissan	2216	Regular	4 x 4	Qamishli	
19	United Arab Emirates	Nissan	2217	Regular	4 x 4	Latakia	Inoperable
20	United Arab Emirates	Nissan	2222	Regular	4 x 4	Tadmur	
21	United Arab Emirates	Nissan	2223	Regular	4 x 4	Latakia	
22	Iraq	Mercedes	2202	Armoured	Station wagon	Homs (a)	
23	Iraq	Mercedes	2203	Armoured	Station wagon	Damascus countryside	
24	Iraq	Mercedes	2204	Armoured	Station wagon	Aleppo	
25	Iraq	Mercedes	2205	Armoured	Station wagon	Homs (a)	
26	Iraq	Mercedes	2206	Armoured	Station wagon	Suwaida	
27	Iraq	Mercedes	2207	Armoured	Station wagon	Deraa	
28	Iraq	Mercedes	2208	Armoured	Station wagon	Deir Al Zor	
29	Iraq	Mercedes	2209	Armoured	Station wagon	Banyas	
30	Iraq	Mercedes	2210	Armoured	Station wagon	With the team	
31	Iraq	Mercedes	2211	Armoured	Station wagon	Homs (b)	
32	Iraq	Land Cruiser	2224	Armoured	4 x 4	Latakia	
33	Iraq	Land Cruiser	2225	Armoured	4 x 4	Damascus	Undergoing maintenance
34	Iraq	Land Cruiser	2226	Armoured	4 x 4	Idlib	
35	Iraq	Land Cruiser	2227	Armoured	4 x 4	Raqqa and Al Thawra	
36	Iraq	Land Cruiser	2228	Armoured	4 x 4	Raqqa and Al Thawra	
37	Iraq	Land Cruiser	2229	Armoured	4 x 4	Deir Al Zor	
38	Iraq	Land Cruiser	2230	Armoured	4 x 4	Raqqa and Al Thawra	